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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Date:

August 31, 2004

To:

Examiner: Michael J. Fisher

Art Unit: 3629

Fax No.:

703-872-9306

From:

Stephen P. Burr

Subject:

U.S. Application Ser. No. 09/753,241

Filed: December 29, 2000

Conf. No.: 8615

Title: PROCESS CONTROL SYSTEM AND COMPUTER READABLE

STORAGE MEDIUM FOR STORING PROCESS CONTROL PROGRAM

Our Ref.:

892_013

You should receive __4_ page(s) including this cover sheet. If you do not receive all pages, please call (315) 233-8300.

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I hereby certify that the following paper(s) is/are being facsimile transmitted to 703-872-9306 at the Patent and Trademark Office on August 31, 2004:

Transmittal (in duplicate) Request for Reconsideration (pages 1-4) 2_pages

This Cover Sheet

pages l page

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BURR & BROWN

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Inventor(s) Tateo UEGAKI			Attorney Docket No. 892_013			12004	
Invention:	PROCES			OMPUTER READAB	le storage	MEDIUM FOR	
Transmitted here follows:	with is a Request fo	or Reconsideration	in the above-ide	ntified application. T	he fee has been	calculated as	
(1)	(2) Claims Remaining	(3)	(4) Highest Number Previously Paid		(6) Rate (Large Entity)	(7) Additional Fee	
TOTAL CLAIMS	9	MINUS	20	0	\$18.00	\$00.00	
INDEP. CLAIMS	2	MINUS	3	0	\$86.00	\$00.00]
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Submitted By:	Stephen P. Burr		Reg. No.	32,970	Customer No.	025191	1
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THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE Practitioner's Docket No.: 892_013

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

RECEIVED **CENTRAL FAX CENTER**

In re the application of:

Tateo UEGAKI

AUG 3 1 2004

Ser. No.: 09/753,241

Group Art Unit: 3629

Examiner: Michael J. Fisher

Confirmation No.: 8615

Filed: December 29, 2000

PROCESS CONTROL SYSTEM AND COMPUTER READABLE STORAGE

MEDIUM FOR STORING PROCESS CONTROL PROGRAM

Mail Stop Amendment Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 CERTIFICATION OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

I hereby cornfy that this paper is being facsimile to 703-872-9306 in the Patent and transmitti Office on August 31, 2004,

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION

Sir:

The following remarks are in response to the Office Action mailed June 2, 2004.

Claims 1-9 are pending herein. The PTO withdrew the §102(e) rejection over Malin, but is now rejecting claims 1-9 under §103(a) over Malin. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Before discussing the §103(a) rejection, as discussed in the March 19, 2004 Amendment, pending independent claims 1 and 9 each recite, among other things, that repair reservation determining means determines a repair-reservation based on repair-reservable day/time data stored in a repair-reserved data storage means. The repair reservation determining means rearranges repair-reservations, based on repair estimation times and waiting time periods associated with repairs, to avoid extended waiting time periods between repair-reservations. Malin simply does not disclose or suggest a system in which extended waiting time periods between repair-reservations are advantageously avoided, as claimed.

The impetus for the PTO's §103(a) rejection is based on the belief that, in every instance, an auto mechanic's time spent working on a particular repair is charged to the customer at a flat hourly rate, regardless of the actual clock time spent working on the repair (see Office Action page 3). The PTO does not, however, cite to any portion of Malin or provide any factual evidence in support of its apparent flat hourly rate theory. The initial burden, however, is on the PTO, and not Applicant, to come forward with some factual evidence showing the specific reasons why skilled artisans would have been motivated to modify Malin's system to include the limitation that "said repair reservation determining means rearranges repair-reservations, based on repair estimation times and waiting time periods associated with repairs, to avoid extended waiting time periods between repair-reservations," as recited in pending claims 1 and 9. The PTO's conclusory statements in the Office Action cannot take the place of the required factual evidence and, therefore, the PTO has not even established a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to pending claims 1 and 9. This rejection should be withdrawn for this reason alone.

Even if one were to assume that Malin's system works in accordance with the PTO's flat hourly rate billing theory, it would be abundantly clear that there would still be absolutely

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The PTO has the burden of proving a prima facie case of obviousness. In re Bell, 991 F.2d 781, 783, 26 USPQ2d 1529, 1530 (Fed. Cir. 1993); see In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 1074, 5 USPQ2d 1596, 1598 (Fed. Cir. 1988). There must be a factual basis supporting the PTO's assertion that a claimed invention is prima facie obvious. See In re Lee, 61 USPQ2d 1430, 1434 (CA FC 2002) (stating that "The Examiner's conclusory statements... [about the reasons that one would combine prior art references] do not adequately address the issue of motivation to combine. This factual question of motivation is material to patentability, and could not be resolved on subjective belief and unknown authority.") When relying upon a modification of the prior art, it is incumbent upon the Examiner to identify some suggestion to make the modification. In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 351, 21 USPQ2d 1941, 1943 (Fed. Cir. 1992); see Ashland Oil, Inc. v. Delta Resins & Refractories, Inc., 776 F.2d 281, 292, 227 USPQ 657, 664 (Fed. Cir. 1985).

no suggestion that extended waiting time periods between repair-reservations should even be considered, let alone that such extended waiting time periods should be avoided. That is, the statement on page 3 of the Office Action that "replacing a specific part is charged according to a standard time taken, and not how long it takes a particular mechanic," would show, if anything, that "waiting time periods associated with repairs," as claimed, are not even remotely considered by Malin's system when scheduling repairs. Following the PTO's reasoning to its logical conclusion, a shop would be deemed efficient if a worker is idle between repair orders, so long as the worker's idle time is being charged to a client. The PTO's position appears to be that a shop is operating at its peak efficiency if every hour that the shop is open a client is being billed and, apparently, the amount of actual clock time that workers spend working on repair orders is completely irrelevant. The presently claimed process control system and computer readable storage medium avoids or minimizes worker down time between or during actual repair orders, which allows for shop resources to be advantageously maximized by eliminating "extended waiting time periods between repairreservations." As such, the end result is that workers complete a higher number of repair orders, and not merely that workers find a way to charge clients for the time that they are not actually working on a repair order, as appears to be the PTO's position in the Office Action. This rejection should be withdrawn.

In view of all of the foregoing, reconsideration and withdrawal of the §103(a) rejection over Malin are respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes that contact with Applicant's attorney would be advantageous toward the disposition of this case, the Examiner is herein requested to call Applicant's attorney at the phone number noted below.

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The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees associated with this communication or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-1446.

Respectfully submitted,

August 31, 2004

Date

Stephen P. Burr

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